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Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 14
Economic and social development in Africa

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Overall orientation

14.1 The overall objective of the programme is to assist African countries in formulating and implementing policies and programmes that will lead to sustainable economic growth and social development, with particular emphasis on poverty reduction, as envisaged in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and in the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and international agreements.

14.2 The mandate for the programme derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV), by which the Council established the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). This mandate has been further elaborated in a number of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as well as in resolutions 718 (XXVI), 726 (XXVII), 779 (XXIX) and 809 (XXXI) of ECA. Further mandates have emanated from NEPAD and the outcomes and decisions of global conferences, including the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

14.3 The maintenance of an environment of peace and security is one of Africa's foremost development imperatives. In addition, four major challenges need to be addressed, namely, accelerating the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; speeding up the pace of regional integration; benefiting from globalization; and strengthening human and institutional capacity. This process is disrupted by recurring natural disasters and the HIV/AIDS pandemic on the continent.

14.4 Recent attempts to tackle those challenges at the regional level have resulted in changes in Africa's institutional landscape. For instance, in addition to leading Africa's political agenda, the African Union is also involved in the socio-economic development and integration of the continent and in enhancing the continent's role in the global economy. ECA, with its proven record and experience on the ground, is well placed to partner the African Union in support of Africa's development, especially in the implementation of NEPAD. ECA is therefore committed to pursuing the implementation of the joint United Nations-African Union Declaration, signed in 2006, that provides a framework for supporting a 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union.

14.5 Since its repositioning in 2006, ECA has striven to achieve results in two related and mutually supportive areas: (a) promoting regional integration in support of the African Union vision and priorities; and (b) meeting Africa's special needs and emerging global challenges. ECA will consolidate the gains resulting from its repositioning by scaling up its action towards achieving greater effectiveness and impact in programme delivery. To that end, the Commission will continue to improve its working methods with a view to becoming more flexible and efficient and delivering better results, in line with the vision of the Secretary-General for the United Nations. In doing so, the Commission will draw on and apply the appropriate lessons learned from the implementation of the programmes of work for the bienniums 2006-2007 and 2008-2009, as well as from the implementation of the ECA Business Plan 2007-2009.

14.6 ECA will develop a markedly stronger subregional presence by empowering its subregional offices to play an enhanced role in the delivery of its work programme. The offices will, inter alia, take the lead in shaping the ECA agenda at the

subregional level, promote and support specific subregional priorities and programmes, and operate as subregional nodes for knowledge management and networking.

14.7 Building and strengthening partnerships is integral to the ECA strategic orientation. The Commission will therefore foster better and more focused partnerships with other organizations on the basis of its comparative advantages. In addition to the regional economic communities, other core partners will include the African Union and the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the main collaboration mechanism would be the resuscitated African Union-ECA-AfDB Joint Secretariat. Furthermore, the African Union, the NEPAD secretariat and the regional economic communities now participate fully in the United Nations regional consultation meetings convened by ECA in support of NEPAD priorities. ECA will also continue to be involved in the work of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs, as the main vehicle for ensuring policy and programme coherence and enhanced synergies in the context of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. It will also collaborate in that regard with the United Nations Development Group entities in strengthening the links between the normative and operational activities of the United Nations system.

14.8 On the basis of its two pillars, ECA will conduct its work through 10 subprogrammes arranged to avoid duplication of functions, promote complementarities, eliminate inconsistencies and place the required emphasis on important sectors. The subprogrammes are focused on the following themes: trade, finance and economic development; food security and sustainable development; governance and public administration; information and science and technology for development; economic cooperation and regional integration; gender and women in development; subregional activities for development; development planning and administration; statistics; and social development.

14.9 The programme directions will continue to be underpinned by the commitment to make ECA a knowledge-based organization on the cutting edge of development thinking in the region and a motivating force behind a network of researchers, practitioners and policymakers engaged in the production, sharing and dissemination of knowledge. Through the implementation of its knowledge management initiative, ECA has prepared the ground for operating as a knowledge-based organization by acquiring the necessary information management systems and tools and building its human resources capabilities. ECA will now build on those achievements with a view to providing knowledge services to partners and clients effectively and to fully positioning itself as a centre of excellence on knowledge about African development.

14.10 ECA will continue to undertake research and policy analysis to support informed decision-making and policy formulation in the region and assist the process of consensus-building on major international initiatives. Demand-driven advisory services will also be used to help improve regional capacity to design and implement development policies. The Commission will ensure the continued high quality of its outputs by strengthening its quality-assurance processes. That will ensure relevance, responsiveness to client needs and accountability for compliance with stipulated processes and standards.

14.11 Member States are increasingly demanding that the United Nations play a key role in their economic and social development. To that end, ECA will seek to

strengthen its analytical capacity with a view to deepening its normative work. One of the areas in which member States could benefit from a stronger analytical capacity on the part of ECA is the tracking and monitoring of internationally agreed goals and outcomes. Strengthening the statistical capacity of member States will be key to measuring the progress made towards achieving those goals and outcomes, notably the Millennium Development Goals.

14.12 In terms of promoting human development, ECA will deepen its analytical work on strengthening human capacity for development, the use of science and technology for Africa's development, gender equality and HIV/AIDS, as well as its work on global threats and challenges such as climate change, especially with regard to their socio-economic implications. In addition, ECA will contribute to efforts aimed at addressing the fragile situation of countries in or emerging from conflict. In dealing with those issues, it will place continued emphasis on addressing the special needs of Africa's least developed, landlocked and island developing countries.

14.13 ECA will also continue to support the achievement of cross-cutting outcomes and results throughout its work programme, especially by continuing to mainstream gender concerns across subprogrammes and supporting measures related to improved governance, appreciable post-conflict development and an approach to development that is more focused on human rights.

14.14 Furthermore, ECA will provide stronger and more coherent support in connection with the advancement of South-South cooperation as a key instrument for enhancing capital inflows to Africa, a source for technology and skills transfer to the continent, and a way of increasing diversity in opportunities for development cooperation. To that end, the Commission will intensify its analytical work aimed at improving the understanding of new trends in development cooperation and at strengthening programmes for the promotion of trade and investment among developing countries.

Subprogramme 1
Trade, finance and economic development

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the capacity of member States to mainstream and integrate macroeconomic and sectoral policies in national development strategies that are supportive of higher and sustained economic growth for poverty reduction

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States to mainstream and integrate macroeconomic and sectoral policies in national development strategies to achieve faster growth for poverty reduction and sustainable development, including the Millennium Development Goals	(a) (i) Increased number of African countries integrating macroeconomic and sectoral policies in national development strategies as a result of the work of ECA (ii) Increased number of policymakers who consider the capacity-building activities of the subprogramme as "useful" or "very useful" in their work

(b) Improved capacity of member States to participate effectively in regional and multilateral trade negotiations for effective integration into the global economy	(b) Increased number of African countries participating in trade negotiations and multilateral trading system as a result of the technical support and training activities of ECA
(c) Enhanced capacity of member States to analyse, formulate and implement appropriate policies and strategies to address the challenges of globalization, including a better understanding of the implications of South-South cooperation for Africa's development	(c) (i) Increased number of policymakers and stakeholders who found the activities of the subprogramme "useful" or "very useful" in enhancing their knowledge of issues related to globalization (ii) Increased number of countries that mainstream South-South cooperation strategies in their national policies and programmes as a result of ECA interventions

Strategy

14.15 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Trade, Finance and Economic Development Division. The major challenge for policymakers in member States is to speed up the process of achieving the targets set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. An important element in that respect is the capacity of African countries to design appropriate national and regional strategies and programmes so as to achieve higher, sustained growth rates in order to accelerate the process of poverty reduction. The subprogramme will focus on applied research and the provision of advisory services and policy recommendations to member States with a view to addressing the challenges of achieving increased economic growth for sustainable development. The issues to be dealt with will include macroeconomic, social and sectoral policy issues; supply-side constraints; trade-related issues, including global trade and Aid for Trade; and the mobilization of resources for development, including South-South cooperation. In that context, the strategy will focus in particular on addressing the needs of least developed countries, small island States and landlocked developing countries in Africa in line with the goals and targets of the Brussels and Almaty Programmes of Action. In the context of the subprogramme, collaboration with other partners, particularly in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, the Monterrey Consensus and the Brussels Programme of Action, will be enhanced and participation in South-South cooperation frameworks increased. Collaboration with other leading African institutions, especially the African Union and the African Development Bank, research institutions, universities and other United Nations organizations, will be enhanced. Cooperation with the regional economic communities will also be strengthened so as to enhance their capacity for better macroeconomic coordination and regional integration.

Subprogramme 2
Food security and sustainable development

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the capacity of member States to formulate and implement policies, strategies and programmes for achieving food security and sustainable development in Africa in accordance with the NEPAD priorities and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity at the national, subregional and regional levels for designing and implementing effective policies, strategies and programmes for achieving food security and sustainable development in line with the NEPAD priorities and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation	(a) (i) Increased number of member States designing and implementing policies and programmes for food security and sustainable development, in line with the NEPAD priorities and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (ii) Increased number of policymakers and stakeholders with knowledge and better understanding of the impact of climate change on food security and sustainable development gained through relevant capacity-building activities (iii) Increased number of subregional and regional partnership agreements and technical cooperation programmes with the regional economic communities and other partners on enhancing the capacity of member States to monitor and assess progress towards food security and sustainable development in support of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

Strategy

14.16 The responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Food Security and Sustainable Development Division. In response to the sustainable development challenges in Africa identified in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the NEPAD framework, the strategy of the subprogramme will continue to emphasize policies and strategies for structural agricultural transformation and rural development, taking into account the integrated approach to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, with a particular focus on land, water, forests and bioenergy resources, urban-rural linkages and human settlements. The subprogramme will continue to strengthen diversification in commodity-dependent African economies so as to develop integrated regional markets around strategic agricultural commodities. It will also address other cross-cutting issues such as poverty reduction, food security and gender equity, the impact of globalization and challenges related to climate change within a perspective of regional cooperation and integration.

14.17 The strategy will also include research, advocacy and knowledge networking, advisory services and technical assistance. In that connection, the subprogramme will contribute to the monitoring and assessment of progress in the areas of food security and sustainable development in support of the implementation of the relevant outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The subprogramme will seek to promote stronger collaboration with other continental organizations such as the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the regional economic communities. Partnerships with Departments of the Secretariat and other United Nations entities such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Forum on Forests, as well as with the private sector and relevant civil society organizations, will be pursued with a view to harnessing maximum synergies in programme implementation and outreach.

Subprogramme 3
Governance and public administration

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the capacity of member States to build a capable State and establish an environment that will enable all sectors of society to participate effectively in the development process in support of the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and the NEPAD priorities

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacities of African countries to promote governance practices to attain major development objectives in support of the African Union and its NEPAD programme and the targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration	(a) Increased number of countries applying best practices and policies so as to improve political, economic and corporate governance as advocated in the work of ECA and in the context of the African Peer Review Mechanism and NEPAD
(b) Improved capacity of African countries to promote efficient, transparent and accountable civil service and public enterprises, including effective service delivery and other public goods	(b) Increased number of African Governments adopting policies and programmes for strengthening the institutional and organizational capacity of the civil service and public enterprises for improved service delivery
(c) Enhanced engagement of non-State actors, including civil society and the private sector, in the development and governance processes	(c) Increased number of mechanisms and regulatory frameworks for enhancing the participation of non-State actors and other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector

Strategy

14.18 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Governance and Public Administration Division. The challenge facing the

subprogramme is to ensure that Africa's strides towards good governance are sustained through a focus on building a capable State — one that is endowed with transparent, participatory and accountable political and economic systems, which will make it possible to consolidate the foundations of sustainable development. The strategy will focus on enhancing effective public sector management, developing the private sector and promoting civil society participation. To that end, it will provide support to build capacity by improving governance systems and enhancing public administrations, including enhancing assistance to post-conflict countries and fragile States, and creating an enabling environment for the development of civil society and the private sector. As a strategic partner in the African Peer Review Mechanism process, the subprogramme will scale up its assistance to member States in the implementation of the Mechanism, particularly in the building and maintenance of a credible database of relevant information. The strategy will include a combination of normative, analytical and capacity-building activities aimed at supporting member States in monitoring and assessing progress towards good governance through such instruments as the *African Governance Report*.[1] The subprogramme will also strengthen its partnerships with other organizations and institutions, including the African Union, the African Development Bank, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP, the regional economic communities, academic institutions, business community organizations and civil society organizations.

Subprogramme 4
Information and science technology for development

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the capacity of member States for the formulation, adaptation, implementation and evaluation of appropriate and integrated information, science and technology policies and programmes to address Africa's development challenges within the framework of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of African countries to formulate, implement and evaluate inclusive and gender-sensitive national and sectoral information, communication and science, technology and innovation (STI) policies and strategies for development	(a) (i) Increased number of countries that have formulated, implemented and evaluated their integrated information, communication and science and technology policies and plans (ii) Increased number of countries with revised national information and communication infrastructure plans and strategies incorporating spatial data infrastructure, geo-information and science, technology and innovation as a result of ECA interventions
(b) Enhanced capacity of member States to nurture and harness science, technology and innovation for development at the national, subregional and regional levels	(b) Increased number of national, subregional and regional initiatives, including pilot programmes, knowledge networks, to harness science, technology and innovation for development

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. 05.II.K.7.

Strategy

14.19 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Information and Communication Technology and Science and Technology Division. The shift towards knowledge economies calls for the strengthening of the linkages between science, technology and innovation and the productive sectors on the one hand, and between science, technology and innovation and information and communications technology on the other so as to meet Africa's development challenges. The strategy will therefore focus on supporting the formulation, implementation and evaluation of national, subregional and regional information and communications technology and science and technology policies and strategies and on integrating spatial data infrastructure and geo-information strategies for sustainable development. Efforts will continue towards accelerating the implementation of e-strategies at the local, national and subregional levels, with a particular focus on building capacity for the application of information and communications technology in key social and economic sectors such as health, education, governance and commerce, including the mainstreaming of information and communications technologies into poverty-reduction strategies. The work programme will also be geared towards building the capacity of member States to promote innovation systems in order to create an enabling environment for science and technology development. To that end, in the context of the subprogramme, research and development activities will be undertaken on selected and relevant science, technology and innovation policy issues. Existing knowledge networks will be strengthened and new ones established to provide a forum for policy dialogue and the sharing of national experiences and best practices on policies and strategies, and capacity-building workshops and seminars will be organized. Collaboration will be strengthened with other organizations within and outside the United Nations system, including the committees, commissions and working groups dealing with information and communications technology, the information society, the knowledge economy, science, technology and innovation, and geo-information issues. The subprogramme will continue to support the implementation of African regional initiatives and programmes such as the African Union-NEPAD science and technology consolidated plan of action and the African Regional Plan on the Knowledge Economy.

Subprogramme 5
Economic cooperation and regional integration

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the capacity of member States and intergovernmental organizations to accelerate progress towards economic cooperation and integration

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced policy and programme harmonization and convergence in strengthening integration institutions at the subregional and regional levels	(a) (i) Increased number of countries harmonizing their national policies in an effort to achieve regional integration, with a particular emphasis on intra-African trade, transport infrastructure and natural resources development

	(ii) Increased number of policymakers who consider the subprogramme's contribution to policy harmonization and coordination to be "useful" or "very useful" to their work
(b) Enhanced capacity of the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities, namely, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) to implement the relevant priorities of NEPAD, the African Union 10-year capacity-building programme and the multi-year programmes developed with COMESA and CEN-SAD	(b) Increased number of activities undertaken to enhance the capacity of the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities to implement the relevant priorities of NEPAD, the African Union 10-year capacity-building programme and the multi-year programmes developed with COMESA and CEN-SAD

Strategy

14.20 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the NEPAD and Regional Integration Division. The African regional economic communities are at different stages of the integration process, ranging from free-trade areas to full customs union, and making efforts to develop their infrastructure to strengthen the physical connection between the member States. The subprogramme will focus on promoting intra-African trade and strengthening regional cooperation and integration in line with the declaration of the African Union Summit held in July 2007, which underscored the urgency of accelerating the economic and political integration of the continent. Greater emphasis will be placed on supporting the ongoing efforts of the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities to consolidate free-trade areas and customs unions with a view to achieving the African Economic Community. The strategies for implementing the subprogramme will focus mainly on building the capacities of the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities by conducting in-depth policy analyses and technical studies on intra-African trade, monetary cooperation, transport infrastructure and natural resources development, with particular emphasis on the harmonization of investment codes, transport facilitation, energy, water and mining in support of the physical integration of the continent. In addition, the subprogramme's collaboration with other partners and stakeholders will be strengthened, with a view to enhancing resource mobilization for financing infrastructure development and other regional public goods. In that process, particular attention will be given to addressing the needs of landlocked countries in the context of the Almaty Programme of Action. The subprogramme will continue to monitor and assess the progress made in the integration process in Africa and report through the biennial report on assessing regional integration in Africa, which will continue to provide information to policymakers on policy options for achieving faster integration on the continent.

Subprogramme 6
Gender and women in development

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the capacity of member States to achieve gender equality and women's advancement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States and regional intergovernmental bodies to mainstream gender concerns into policies and programmes	(a) Increased number of member States making use of the knowledge and information generated by the tools and learning and sharing networks that have been established
(b) Improved capacity of member States to implement and report on regional and global commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment	(b) Increased number of countries able to fulfil their reporting obligations on international and regional commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment
(c) Enhanced capacity of member States to address the persistent and emerging social and economic concerns of women relating to poverty reduction and sustainable development	(c) Increased number of programmes and initiatives targeted at improving the social and economic situation of women in member States as a result of ECA intervention

Strategy

14.21 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the African Centre for Gender and Development. Although member States have undertaken various international and regional commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment, gender inequality continues to be one of the persistent social and economic development challenges in Africa. The subprogramme will have an increased focus on gender-based research and analytical work as well as on technical cooperation activities to support policymaking and on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment as it relates to their social and economic advancement. The strategy will also focus on providing support to member States and their intergovernmental institutions in the implementation of regional and global platforms for action on gender equality. The subprogramme will aim to enhance collaboration with the African Union Commission in support of its gender programme, and with the regional economic communities, AfDB, other entities and agencies in the United Nations system, bilateral partners and civil society organizations and networks to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. In addition, the strategy will also foster knowledge-sharing among member States and related institutions through e-networking and communities of practice on gender equality.

Subprogramme 7
Subregional activities for development

14.22 Responsibility for implementation of the components of the subprogramme lies with the five ECA subregional offices, located in Rabat, for North Africa; Niamey, for West Africa; Yaoundé, for Central Africa; Kigali, for East Africa; and

Lusaka, for southern Africa. Coordination of the subregional offices is handled by the Office of the Executive Secretary of ECA.

(a) Component 1: subregional activities in North Africa

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the capacities of member States for regional integration with a particular focus on the specific priorities of the North African subregion, within the overall framework of NEPAD and the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States, the Arab Maghreb Union, and other intergovernmental organizations to formulate and implement harmonized macroeconomic and sectoral policies and programmes to address key subregional integration priorities in North Africa	(a) (i) Increased number of common policy frameworks and strategies formulated and adopted in the priority areas (ii) Increased positive feedback from member States and the Union on the quality of capacity-building services rendered, as measured on a scale from 1 to 10
(b) Strengthened capacity of the Arab Maghreb Union to implement multi-year programmes through improved partnerships with key stakeholders, including other intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the NEPAD secretariat	(b) (i) Increased number of programmes and projects jointly undertaken and completed with the respective regional economic communities and other partners at the subregional and country levels (ii) Increased number of projects for which resources are jointly mobilized with the regional economic communities in support of multi-year programmes
(c) Strengthened information and knowledge networking with key stakeholders involved in subregional development activities, including Governments, the private sector, civil society, the Arab Maghreb Union and United Nations agencies	(c) Increased number of communities of practice participating in the knowledge-sharing platform hosted by the subregional office for North Africa

Strategy

14.23 The responsibility for implementing this component lies with the subregional office for North Africa, located in Rabat. The strategy will focus on providing greater technical support to member States and the regional economic communities with a view to improving their capacities for regional integration, particularly in areas of priority to North Africa. Assistance will be provided to the Arab Maghreb Union in the formulation and implementation of multi-year collaborative programmes so as to enable it to implement the NEPAD framework as well as the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Attention will be devoted to building and maintaining knowledge and information networks for harnessing and disseminating best practices to member

States and their organizations. The implementation strategy will include capacity-building activities through the provision of advisory services, training workshops and policy studies aimed at addressing development challenges specific to North Africa. To attain those goals, the subregional office will strengthen partnerships with United Nations agencies and other development partners operating in the subregion so as to increase the effectiveness and impact of ECA activities. The office will also work closely with other stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, and with regional intergovernmental organizations, including the NEPAD secretariat and AfDB.

(b) Component 2: subregional activities in West Africa

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the capacities of member States for regional integration with a particular focus on the specific priorities of the West African subregion, within the overall framework of NEPAD and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States and the West African regional economic communities, namely, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union, and other intergovernmental organizations to formulate and implement harmonized macroeconomic and sectoral policies and programmes to address key subregional integration priorities in West Africa, including macroeconomic convergence; trade; infrastructure and services; gender mainstreaming; governance; conflict resolution and post-conflict peacebuilding; agriculture and food security; and the environment	(a) (i) Increased number of common policy measures adopted and implemented by member States, the West African regional economic communities, the intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as reflected in their strategy documents and programmes (ii) Increased number of beneficiaries of training, workshops, field projects, and advisory services
(b) Strengthened capacity of the West African regional economic communities to implement multi-year programmes through improved partnerships with key stakeholders, including other intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, ADB, the African Union and the NEPAD secretariat	(b) (i) Increased number of programmes and projects jointly undertaken and completed with ECOWAS in the context of the multi-year programmes and the 20/20 vision (ii) Increased number of platforms and forums for networking and policy dialogue on subregional economic and social development issues involving member States, intergovernmental organizations, the regional economic communities, civil society organizations, United Nations country teams and other subregional entities

(c) Strengthened information and knowledge networking with key stakeholders involved in subregional development activities, including Governments, the private sector, civil society, the West African regional economic communities and United Nations agencies	(c) Increased number of communities of practice participating in the knowledge-sharing platform hosted by the subregional office for West Africa

Strategy

14.24 The responsibility for implementing this component lies with the subregional office for West Africa, located in Niamey. The strategy will focus on providing greater technical support to member States and the regional economic communities with a view to improving their capacities for regional integration, particularly in areas of priority to West Africa. Assistance will be provided to the West African regional economic communities to formulate and implement multi-year collaborative programmes so as to enable them to implement the NEPAD framework as well as the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Attention will be devoted to building and maintaining knowledge and information networks for harnessing and disseminating best practices to member States and their organizations. The implementation strategy will include capacity-building activities through the provision of advisory services, training workshops and policy studies aimed at addressing development challenges specific to West Africa. To attain those goals, the subregional office will strengthen partnerships with United Nations agencies and other development partners operating in the subregion so as to increase the effectiveness and impact of ECA activities. The office will also work closely with other stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, and with the regional intergovernmental organizations, including AfDB, the African Union and the NEPAD secretariat.

(c) Component 3: subregional activities in Central Africa

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the capacities of member States for regional integration with a particular focus on the specific priorities of the Central African subregion, within the overall framework of NEPAD and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States and the Central African regional economic communities, namely, the Economic Community of Central African States and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, and other intergovernmental organizations, to formulate and implement harmonized macroeconomic and sectoral policies and programmes to address key subregional integration priorities in Central Africa	(a) (i) Increased number of harmonized sectoral policies and instruments adopted through the regional economic communities (ii) Increased number of studies carried out aimed at harmonizing subregional instruments

(b) Strengthened capacity of the Central African regional economic communities to implement multi-year programmes through improved partnerships with key stakeholders, including other intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, ADB, the African Union and the NEPAD secretariat	(b) (i) Increased number of programmes and projects jointly undertaken and completed with the respective Central African regional economic communities at the subregional and country levels (ii) Increased number of projects for which external resources are jointly mobilized with the regional economic communities in support of multi-year programmes
(c) Strengthened information and knowledge networking with key stakeholders involved in subregional development activities, including Governments, the private sector, civil society, the West African regional economic communities and United Nations agencies	(c) Increased number of communities of practice participating in the knowledge-sharing platform hosted by the subregional office for Central Africa

Strategy

14.25 The responsibility for implementing this component lies with the subregional office for Central Africa, located in Yaoundé. The strategy will focus on providing greater technical support to member States and the Central African Regional Economic Communities with a view to improving their capacities for regional integration, particularly in areas of priority to Central Africa. Assistance will be provided to the Regional Economic Communities in formulating and implementing multi-year collaborative programmes so as to enable them to implement the NEPAD framework and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Attention will be devoted to building and maintaining knowledge and information networks for harnessing and disseminating best practices to member States and their organizations. The implementation strategy will include capacity-building activities through the provision of advisory services, training workshops and policy studies aimed at addressing development challenges specific to Central Africa. To attain those goals, the subregional office will strengthen partnerships with United Nations agencies and other development partners operating in the subregion so as to increase the effectiveness and impact of ECA activities. The office will also work closely with other stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, and with regional intergovernmental organizations, including AfDB, the African Union and the NEPAD secretariat.

(d) Component 4: subregional activities in East Africa

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the capacities of member States for regional integration with a particular focus on the specific priorities of the East African subregion, within the overall framework of NEPAD and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States and the East Africa Regional Economic Communities, namely, the East African Community and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, to formulate and implement harmonized macroeconomic and sectoral policies and programmes to address key subregional integration priorities in East Africa	(a) (i) Increased number of common policy frameworks and strategies formulated and adopted in areas of priority to the East African Regional Economic Communities (ii) Increased number of beneficiaries from training programmes
(b) Strengthened capacity of East African Regional Economic Communities to implement multi-year programmes through improved partnerships with key stakeholders, including other intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, AfDB, the African Union and the NEPAD secretariat	(b) (i) Increased number of programmes and projects jointly undertaken and completed with the East African Regional Economic Communities at the subregional and country levels (ii) Increased number of projects for which external resources are jointly mobilized with the Regional Economic Communities in support of multi-year programmes
(c) Strengthened information and knowledge networking with key stakeholders involved in subregional development activities, including Governments, the East African regional economic communities, the private sector, civil society and United Nations agencies	(c) Increased number of communities of practice participating in the knowledge-sharing platform hosted by the subregional office for East Africa

Strategy

14.26 The responsibility for implementing this component lies with the subregional office for East Africa, located in Kigali. The strategy will focus on providing greater technical support to member States and to the East African regional economic communities with a view to improving their capacities for regional integration, particularly in areas of priority to East Africa. Assistance will be provided to the regional economic communities in formulating and implementing multi-year collaborative programmes so as to enable them to implement the NEPAD framework and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Attention will be devoted to building and maintaining knowledge and information networks for harnessing and disseminating best practices to member States and their organizations. The implementation strategy will include capacity-building activities through the provision of advisory services, training workshops and policy studies aimed at addressing development challenges specific to East Africa. To attain those goals, the subregional office will strengthen

partnerships with United Nations agencies and other development partners operating in the subregion so as to increase the effectiveness and impact of ECA activities in the subregion. The office will also work closely with other stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, and with regional intergovernmental organizations, including AfDB, the African Union and the NEPAD secretariat.

(e) **Component 5: subregional activities in southern Africa**

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the capacities of member States for regional integration with a particular focus on the specific priorities of the southern African subregion, within the overall framework of NEPAD and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and other intergovernmental organizations to formulate and implement harmonized macroeconomic and sectoral policies and programmes to address key subregional integration priorities in southern Africa, including infrastructure and services; trade, investment and finance; mining and energy; food security and sustainable development; gender and development; and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals	(a) (i) Increased number of common policy frameworks and strategies formulated and adopted in these areas (ii) Increased number of beneficiaries from training programmes
(b) Strengthened capacity of SADC to implement multi-year programmes through improved partnerships with key stakeholders, including other intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, AfDB, the African Union and the NEPAD secretariat	(b) (i) Increased number of programmes and projects jointly undertaken and completed with the respective regional economic communities at the subregional and country levels (ii) Increased number of projects for which external resources are jointly mobilized with the regional economic communities in support of multi-year programmes
(c) Strengthened information and knowledge networking with key stakeholders involved in subregional development activities, including Governments, SADC, the private sector, civil society and United Nations agencies	(c) Increased number of communities of practice participating in the knowledge-sharing platform hosted by the subregional office for southern Africa

Strategy

14.27 The responsibility for implementing this component lies with the subregional office for southern Africa, located in Lusaka. The strategy will focus on providing greater technical support to member States and to SADC with a view to improving their capacities for regional integration, particularly in areas of priority to southern Africa. Assistance will be provided to SADC in formulating and implementing

multi-year collaborative programmes so as to enable it to implement the NEPAD framework and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Attention will be devoted to building and maintaining knowledge and information networks for harnessing and disseminating best practices to member States and their organizations. The implementation strategy will include capacity-building activities through the provision of advisory services, training workshops and policy studies aimed at addressing development challenges specific to southern Africa. To attain those goals, the subregional office will strengthen partnerships with United Nations agencies and other development partners operating in the subregion so as to increase the effectiveness and impact of ECA activities in the subregion. The office will also work closely with other stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, and with regional intergovernmental organizations, including AfDB, the African Union and the NEPAD secretariat.

Subprogramme 8
Development planning and administration

Objective of the Organization: to enhance national and regional capacities for the formulation and implementation of development policies and economic management strategies

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhancement of the technical and analytical skills of experts in the public and private sectors who perform the essential functions of strategic economic management in member States	(a) Increased number of national experts able to develop policy instruments using methods and tools learned through the courses and advocacy papers of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Strategy

14.28 The responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. The key elements of the strategy for pursuing the objective of the subprogramme include the organization of degree and certificate programmes aimed at equipping mid-career and senior officials from the public and private sectors of member States with the skills to respond to current and emerging development policy challenges in Africa. In that process, particular attention will be given to enhancing analytical skills for strategic economic planning and management; formulating policies to promote a deeper understanding of issues related to trade, regional integration, and globalization and climate change challenges; and coordinating intellectual resources from Africa and elsewhere to serve Africa's policy agenda in expanding the universe of policy options and enhance their relevance. The strategy will also focus on strengthening collaboration with African academic and research institutions through joint activities and programmes such as seminars, workshops and exchange of staff. More specifically, the strategy will be aimed at making the Institute an effective implementing agency for delivering the capacity-building programmes of ECA subregional offices targeting subregional institutions and the regional economic communities, especially in the context of implementing their multi-year programmes. Collaboration with the African Union Commission will be strengthened, particularly in the context of the programme on economic integration, which is aimed at enhancing the knowledge

and skills of policymakers in the area of regional cooperation and integration. The Institute will strengthen partnerships with other African regional organizations, including the African Development Bank and research institutions as well as United Nations agencies working in Africa. In addition, it will enhance its collaboration with other bilateral and multilateral stakeholders in support of capacity-building programmes and the development of Africa.

Subprogramme 9
Statistics

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen the statistical capacities of member States for better economic management in the context of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity-building in Africa and with a view to tracking progress towards the achievement of nationally and internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States to produce and use economic, demographic and environmental statistics, including gender-disaggregated and gender-responsive statistics, in support of regional integration and the Millennium Development Goals	(a) Increased number of countries that have designed a national strategy for the development of statistics in accordance with international statistical standards and practices
(b) Harmonized statistics in support of regional integration, macroeconomic convergence programmes, common currency and better economic management in the regional economic communities	(b) Number of national statistical offices and regional economic communities that are using harmonized statistical manuals, in compliance with international methodologies such as the 1993 System of National Accounts

Strategy

14.29 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the African Centre for Statistics. The goal of the subprogramme is to increase the statistical capabilities of African countries to collect, compile and use quality, comparable and harmonized statistics to monitor the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and to support regional integration, including the harmonization of methods for censuses, surveys, national accounts, economic classifications and Millennium Development Goal indicators, in compliance with international methodologies such as the 1993 System of National Accounts. The achievement of those goals as expected will allow for better-quality, comparable statistical data to be collected for statistical publications and to populate the African statistical database maintained by the Centre. In addition, the subprogramme will provide adequate backing to the efforts of countries in conducting statistical operations, censuses and surveys, necessary for monitoring progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the collection of gender-disaggregated and gender-responsive statistics, which was heretofore carried out under former subprogramme 6, "Promoting the advancement of women". The Centre will also strive to ensure the sustainability of its efforts by addressing institutional issues within the African statistical system, especially in terms of the provision of adequate support to countries for the design, adoption and implementation of a national

strategy for the development of statistics. The Centre's strategy is also built upon partnership and coordination. With the implementation of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity-building in Africa, the subprogramme will coordinate and cooperate with United Nations entities; the African Union Commission; AfDB; regional and intergovernmental organizations; and the relevant international organizations, including the United Nations Statistics Division, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UNDP. The strategy will include the development and endorsement of a manual on harmonized statistics; the provision of support to the working groups on the statistical harmonization of Millennium Development Goal indicators and on national accounts and balance-of-payments statistics; the convening of workshops on the use of manuals, data development in pilot countries, database maintenance, advocacy, gender mainstreaming, institution-building, knowledge networking, sharing of information and experiences and disseminating best practices; and the provision of technical assistance, including expert group meetings, workshops and advisory services to member States and subregional groupings.

Subprogrammme 10
Social development

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen national and regional capacity to achieve poverty reduction and inclusive and equitable sustainable social development, in line with the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced national and regional capacity to design, implement and monitor social policies and programmes for accelerating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and for the effective delivery of social services	(a) (i) Increased number of member States making use of the knowledge and information generated by tools and learning and sharing networks established by the subprogramme for the design, implementation and monitoring of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (ii) Increased number of policymakers and other stakeholders with increased knowledge of policy options for the effective delivery of equitable social services gained from ECA capacity-building programmes

Strategy

14.30 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the African Centre for Gender and Social Development. In spite of the relative growth of the economies of the region, Africa remains behind in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The strategy, therefore, will be aimed primarily at strengthening the capacity of African countries to design, implement and monitor policies and programmes for reducing poverty and addressing social development issues such as inequality and the marginalization of vulnerable groups of African society. In that context, the subprogramme will focus on scaling up assistance to

member States in the monitoring and assessing of progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and other regional and international commitments. In order to enhance the impact of its activities and to support the exchange of best practices, the subprogramme will intensify its work on African Learning Group on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and address other emerging initiatives such the regional employment network. The subprogramme will also focus on harnessing resources for the attainment of key human and social development priorities, such as mainstreaming population issues into development programmes; employment; youth; migration; HIV/AIDS; health; human resources development; social inclusion; and other related social issues. Collaboration will be strengthened with key regional institutions such as the African Union Commission and its NEPAD programme, the African Development Bank and the regional economic commissions; United Nations agencies and funds, including UNDP, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the International Labour Organization; multilateral and bilateral agencies, including the European Commission and the World Bank; and academia and civil society organizations.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
57/2	United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development
57/144	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
57/270 B	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields
58/142	Women and political participation (subprogrammes 3 and 6)
58/220	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries
58/269	Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change
59/228	Activities undertaken during the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, preparations for the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources (subprogrammes 2 and 5)
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
61/7	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie (subprogrammes 4 and 7)
61/230	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
61/234	Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa

61/296	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
62/161	The right to development
62/179	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
62/203	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
62/207	Human resources development
62/208	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
62/209	South-South cooperation
62/211	Towards global partnerships

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1998/46	Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields
1999/5	Poverty eradication and capacity-building
2004/246	Regional cooperation
2005/44	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
2005/48	Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits
2007/4	Review of the intergovernmental machinery of the Economic Commission for Africa
2007/28	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development
2007/29	Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16
2007/32	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
2007/33	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

798 (XXX)	Promotion of private investment in Africa (subprogrammes 1 and 3)
844 (XXXIX)	Repositioning ECA to better respond to Africa's priorities
845 (XXXIX)	Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Africa
853 (XL)	Review of the Intergovernmental Machinery of the Economic Commission for Africa

Subprogramme 1
Trade, finance and economic development

General Assembly resolutions

54/197	Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries
59/249	Industrial development cooperation
61/207	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
61/213	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)
61/214	Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty
62/184	International trade and development
62/185	International financial system and development
62/186	External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries
62/187	Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2004/64	International Conference on Financing for Development
2007/2	The role of the United Nations system in providing full and productive employment and decent work for all
2007/30	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
2007/31	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

840 (XXXV)	Implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
847 (XL)	Aid for Trade
848 (XL)	Financing for development

Subprogramme 2
Food security and sustainable development

General Assembly resolutions

47/188	Establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa
47/191	Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
54/214	Conservation and sustainable development of Central African forest ecosystems
57/271	World Food Summit: five years later
60/200	International Year of Deserts and Desertification, 2006
62/8	Overview of United Nations activities relating to climate change
62/86	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind
62/189	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
62/191	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
62/193	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
62/194	Convention on Biological Diversity

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2004/48	Coordinated and integrated United Nations system approach to promoting rural development in developing countries, with due consideration to least developed countries, for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

800 (XXX)	Strategy and Action Plan for Water Resources Assessment, Development and Management in Africa
801 (XXX)	Food security and self-sufficiency in Africa
852 (XL)	Climate change and development in Africa

Subprogramme 3
Governance and public administration

General Assembly resolutions

48/180	Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development
54/128	Action against corruption
54/204	Business and development
60/34	Public administration and development
62/7	Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2005/3	Public administration and development

Subprogramme 4
Information and science and technology for development

General Assembly resolutions

50/102	United Nations system support for science and technology in Africa
57/4	Regional cooperation in information and communication technologies for development
58/199	Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures
60/252	World Summit on the Information Society
61/266	Multilingualism
62/201	Science and technology for development
62/217	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2007/8	Flow of information for the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

758 (XXVIII)	The role of cartography, remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) in sustainable development
766 (XXVIII)	Strengthening development information systems for regional cooperation and integration in Africa
789 (XXIX)	Strengthening information systems for Africa's recovery and sustainable development
795 (XXX)	Building Africa's information highway
812 (XXXI)	Implementation of the African Information Society Initiative (AISI)
817 (XXXI)	African Regional Conference on Science and Technology

Subprogramme 5
Economic cooperation and regional integration

General Assembly resolutions

50/103	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s
50/126	Water supply and sanitation
56/180	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries
58/201	Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries
58/217	International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
60/5	Improving global road safety
61/192	International Year of Sanitation 2008

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2007/16	Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar
2007/31	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

818 (XXXI) Promotion of mineral resources development and utilization in Africa

819 (XXXI) Promotion of energy resources development and utilization in Africa

822 (XXXI) Implementation of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community: strengthening regional economic communities; rationalization and harmonization of the activities of regional and subregional communities

Subprogramme 6
Gender and women in development

General Assembly resolutions

59/167 Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

59/248 World Survey on the role of women in development

60/229 Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

62/136 Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

62/137 Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

62/140 The girl child

62/206 Women in development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1998/12 Conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on critical areas of concern identified in the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women

2003/44 Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women's participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women

2004/4 Review of Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

802 (XXX) African Platform for Action: African common position for the advancement of women

824 (XXXI) Follow-up to the Dakar and Beijing conferences: implementation of the global and regional platforms for action for the advancement of women (1996)

Subprogramme 7
Subregional activities for development

(a) Subregional activities in North Africa

(b) Subregional activities in West Africa

(c) Subregional activities in Central Africa

(d) Subregional activities in East Africa

(e) Subregional activities in southern Africa

General Assembly resolutions

56/180 Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries

61/51 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

61/212 Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2006/14 Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/250 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

828 (XXXII) The Multinational Programming and Operational Centres: Strengthening the Economic Commission for Africa's subregional presence

830 (MFC 1 A) Reform of the regional commissions: Relationships between the Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations agencies and the regional and subregional organizations in Africa (resolution of the 1st meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee)

Subprogramme 8
Development planning and administration

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

799 (XXX)	Promoting human development in Africa
839 (XXXV)	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
846 (XXXIX)	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
851 (XL)	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Subprogramme 9
Statistics

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1995/7	2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme
2000/27	Basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels
2005/13	2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme
2006/6	Strengthening statistical capacity

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

849 (XL)	Statistics and statistical capacity-building in Africa

Subprogramme 10
Social development

General Assembly resolutions

47/5	Proclamation on Ageing
49/128	Report of the International Conference on Population and Development
50/81	World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond
50/107	Observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and proclamation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
60/35	Enhancing capacity-building in global public health
62/126	Policies and programmes involving youth: youth in the global economy — promoting youth participation in social and economic development

62/127	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities
62/129	Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond
62/130	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
62/131	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
62/141	Rights of the child
62/156	Protection of migrants
62/170	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol
62/180	2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa
62/198	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
S-21/2	Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
S-24/2	Further initiatives for social development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1995/7	2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme
1997/2	International migration and development
2001/42	Global campaign for poverty eradication
2003/13	National and international cooperation for social development: implementation of social objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development
2004/48	Coordinated and integrated United Nations system approach to promoting rural development in developing countries, with due consideration to least developed countries, for poverty eradication and sustainable development
2007/27	Supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond

Commission on Population and Development resolution

2007/1 **Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development**

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

748 (XXVIII) **Population, family and sustainable development**

832 (XXXIII) **HIV/AIDS in Africa**

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Proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 15
Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific

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Overall orientation

15.1 The mandate of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), which is to promote economic and social development in the Asian and Pacific region by fostering cooperation between its members and associate members, is derived from Economic and Social Council resolutions 37 (IV) and 414 (XIII), by which the Commission was established. The mandate of the Commission was subsequently elaborated in various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission itself. In particular, the Commission, in the Shanghai Declaration, contained in its resolution 60/1, emphasized the need for regional cooperation and capacity-building to meet development challenges in an era of globalization and, in the Almaty Declaration: commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, contained in its resolution 63/1, underscored its role as a regional development centre in providing an effective response to the changing needs of the countries in the Asian and Pacific region.

15.2 Asia and the Pacific is a region of diversity and disparity, which presents a mixed picture in terms of progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Based on overall figures, the region is the most dynamic and economically vibrant in the world. Trade and investment, which have grown exponentially, have contributed to lifting more than 300 million people out of extreme poverty. At the current rate of progress, the region is expected to achieve universal primary education by 2015.

15.3 Despite such impressive progress, the region still accounts for over 60 per cent of the world's poor (641 million) and almost 70 per cent of the total number of people (over 1.9 billion) without access to basic sanitation. Over a quarter of a million women die each year during pregnancy and childbirth, and some 660 million people lack access to clean water. In a region rich in energy resources, 800 million people live without electricity. Environmental sustainability is also becoming an increasingly alarming issue in the region, which is responsible for 34 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions and is home to 7 of the 15 major global emitters of such emissions. Worldwide, 74 per cent of the casualties caused by natural disasters take place in countries in Asia and the Pacific, and 8 of the 10 countries in the world most frequently hit by natural disasters are located in the region.

15.4 The notable progress in some social and economic areas masks persistent disparities between countries. Of particular concern are the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and the countries in Central Asia and the Pacific. For example, the least developed countries have among the highest rates of child and maternal mortality in the world and are not making enough progress towards implementation of the Millennium Development Goals to reduce poverty and hunger and expand access to water and sanitation. While trade, transport and infrastructure continue to develop rapidly, in some parts of the region the development of infrastructure remains limited. Much work remains to be done to address the social and environmental impacts of such changes and deficiencies. In addition, further expansion of trade and regional integration is hampered by the multitude of bilateral and subregional trade agreements involving ESCAP member countries.

15.5 The Asian and Pacific region has witnessed rising inequalities over the past 15 years. Income disparities have led, inter alia, to serious social and environmental inequities. An increasing proportion of the poor in the region live in areas where the

environment is under stress. In most countries, the poorest fifth of the population has a rate of access to sanitation that is less than 35 per cent of that of the richest fifth. The high levels of inequality are diminishing growth prospects and eroding social cohesion in the region.

15.6 Within this regional context, the overall objective of the programme will be to promote inclusive and sustainable economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific, with a particular focus on supporting member States in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

15.7 Acting in its dual role as a regional arm of the United Nations and as part of the institutional landscape in Asia and the Pacific, the Commission will continue to pursue the key objectives shared by all of the regional commissions, namely, to (a) foster economic integration at the subregional and regional levels; (b) promote the regional implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; and (c) support regional sustainable development by helping to bridge economic, social and environmental gaps among member States and subregions, including through trade and transport. In order to achieve those objectives, all of the regional commissions will continue to generate multilateral dialogue, knowledge-sharing and networking and to work together to promote intraregional and interregional cooperation, both among themselves and through collaboration with other relevant organizations.

15.8 The preparation of the proposed biennial programme plan for the biennium 2010-2011 benefited from the outcome of the review of the Commission's conference structure, as mandated by the Commission in its resolutions 58/1, 61/1 and 63/3. The review, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Commission at its sixty-fourth session in April 2008, aims to promote a more effective system of governance based on the principles of greater effectiveness, accountability and ownership by member States. The review, which was facilitated by the Working Group on the Conference Structure of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission, collected views from the full membership of ESCAP through survey questionnaires and a series of evaluations of past intergovernmental meetings conducted under the ESCAP conference structure. In addition, the review took into account the recommendations of an inspection carried out by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (E/ESCAP/64/30) and a series of evaluations of ESCAP, including an external evaluation undertaken in mid-2006, which was submitted to the Commission at its sixty-third session. The recommendations from the review reaffirmed the value of the Commission as an inclusive platform for the countries of the region to exchange views, experiences and information on major policies dealing with economic, social and environmental issues of common interest. The review also pointed to the need for ESCAP to sharpen the focus of its work, to strive for a more balanced approach to addressing the needs of its membership and to enhance cooperation with international and regional organizations, including those within the United Nations system, to ensure greater synergies and complementarity in its work.

15.9 While many subprogrammes of the proposed biennial programme plan for the biennium 2010-2011 reflect continuity in the direction of work already undertaken by ESCAP for the period 2008-2009, as a result of the above-mentioned review, a number of areas will receive greater emphasis during the period 2010-2011 in order to reflect the repositioning of the Commission as a leading regional hub for

promoting cooperation among member States for the achievement of inclusive and sustainable economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific and in response to the Commission's call for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the external evaluation undertaken by ESCAP in 2006.

15.10 The proposed biennial programme plan comprises an integrated set of eight mutually supportive subprogramme areas, listed below, which are linked to the priorities of member States, in line with the new intergovernmental conference structure to be submitted to the Commission for its consideration at its sixty-fourth session.

15.11 The focus of the objectives and expected results of all subprogrammes has been sharpened by the addition of a clear regional dimension in order to demonstrate the value added by the work of ESCAP.

15.12 Poverty reduction and sustainable development will serve as overarching goals and will be integrated into the work of all subprogrammes of ESCAP. In that regard, renewed efforts will be made to mainstream gender concerns across all subprogrammes and to promote gender equality and the concerns of vulnerable groups as central to poverty reduction and inclusive and sustainable development.

15.13 The Commission will strive to become a leading regional authority on policy analysis of macroeconomic, social and environmental fundamentals for inclusive and sustainable development, including by analysing the range of good practices in the region in order to promote regional cooperation and the development of tools and strategic policy options to assist member States in making informed decisions on development challenges. Analysis of trends affecting the region's development and progress in the implementation of global mandates will facilitate common approaches to development issues and consensus-building, including regional inputs to global processes.

15.14 Based on its normative and analytical work, ESCAP will carry out technical cooperation to facilitate subregional and regional cooperation in areas of priority to member States, building on the work of the United Nations country teams in addressing key development challenges, for example, through pioneering innovative solutions and South-South cooperation.

15.15 Greater priority will be accorded to mainstreaming the concerns of countries with special needs in the Asian and Pacific region, including the 32 least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, in order to promote their economic and social prosperity. Given the extreme diversity and geographical spread of the region, efforts will be made to increase the depth and impact of the work of the Commission in each of its subregions and to enhance the monitoring and evaluation of its work in these areas.

15.16 In view of the vulnerability of the Asian and Pacific region to disasters, greater priority will be accorded to work on disaster risk reduction and to the need for regional cooperation and inter-agency partnerships in addressing them.

15.17 Given the strength of ESCAP as the regional forum in Asia and the Pacific with universal membership and convening authority for intergovernmental dialogue, in particular on transboundary development issues, the Commission will work in close cooperation and coordination with other multilateral entities and specialized agencies, in particular the Asian Development Bank and subregional organizations.

15.18 The Commission will continue to engage with the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs as a key global body for ensuring coherence on common thematic areas among entities of the United Nations Secretariat working in the social and economic sectors. Such consultations were held with regard to improving coordination and collaborative work in the formulation of the proposed biennial programme plan for 2010-2011.

15.19 In support of system-wide coherence, ESCAP, as chair of the United Nations regional coordination mechanism in Asia and the Pacific, will give special attention to strengthening coordination, cooperation and synergies among United Nations and other intergovernmental entities working towards the goal of "delivering as one" at the regional level. This will include working closely with entities of the United Nations Development Group to enhance the analytical, normative and operational linkages of the United Nations system to strengthen the Organization's development pillar.

Subprogramme 1
Macroeconomic policy and inclusive development

Objective of the Organization: to reduce poverty by promoting a sound macroeconomic policy environment for growth and inclusive development, especially among the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals in the ESCAP region

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased regional cooperation and sharing of experiences and practices in formulating and implementing macroeconomic policies to reduce poverty, and achievement of sustainable and inclusive economic and social development	(a) (i) Percentage of recipients of ESCAP analyses, including those from the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, indicating that cooperation in the area of sound macroeconomic policy development has increased (ii) Increased number of references in policy documents, academic literature and mass media to findings in the flagship publications of ESCAP
(b) Improved capacity of member States to design and implement medium- to long-term economic development policy options, including in the area of financing for development	(b) Increased percentage of participants in ESCAP activities indicating that they are better able to design and implement sound economic development policies, including in the area of financing for development
(c) Improved capacity of member States to develop programmes, utilize good practices and formulate strategies for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, with a special focus on regional poverty reduction and gender equality issues	(c) Increased percentage of participants in ESCAP activities indicating that they have benefited from Millennium Development Goal-related policy options, practices and strategies collected, analysed and documented by ESCAP

(d) Progress towards graduation of the least developed countries through mobilization of regional efforts to address poverty reduction and other concerns of countries with special needs	(d) Increased percentage of decisions, recommendations or resolutions of intergovernmental and legislative meetings that address poverty reduction and other concerns of countries with special needs
(e) Improved capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement policies and programmes for reducing rural poverty, including those with a gender dimension, through the sustainable development of secondary crops	(e) Increased percentage of those participating in the work of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific and other ESCAP-related activities who indicate that they are better able to formulate and implement rural development policies, including those with a gender dimension, research programmes, and projects that include sustainable development of secondary crops

Strategy

15.20 The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme would lie with the Macroeconomic Policy and Development Division, with support from the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific. Under the subprogramme, the secretariat would be responsible for mainstreaming the special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States throughout the work of ESCAP, especially in the areas of poverty reduction. The strategic underpinnings of the subprogramme are embedded in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the mandate given by the Economic and Social Council to the Centre and ESCAP resolutions 62/1 and 63/4 on achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the region.

15.21 With its substantive focus on strengthening the capacities of countries to formulate and implement inclusive economic growth and development policies in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, the subprogramme would promote the sharing of knowledge on macroeconomic policy options and facilitate timely and effective regional responses to socio-economic vulnerabilities and external events and trends, including financing for development. Special emphasis would be placed on support towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on poverty reduction and gender equality issues, through adding value to national development strategies, processes and other efforts. To broaden the impact of its activities and support upscaling and replication, ESCAP would interact with other development partners, including other United Nations entities, with a view to fostering greater synergy in the areas of development policy issues, macroeconomic policy options and the Millennium Development Goals.

Subprogramme 2
Trade and investment

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen regional cooperation and integration in trade, investment, finance and technology transfer in the ESCAP region in support of inclusive and sustainable development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened regional cooperative mechanisms in trade, investment and finance	(a) (i) Number of ESCAP member States indicating that regional cooperative mechanisms in trade, investment and finance fostered by ESCAP have been strengthened
	(ii) Increased coverage and depth of commitments under the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement and/or the expansion of membership in the Agreement
(b) Increased capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement effective and coherent policies, including those with a gender dimension, on trade and investment, enterprise development and finance policies	(b) Percentage of participants in ESCAP activities and initiatives indicating that they had increased and/or used their capacity to formulate or implement effective and mutually coherent and consistent trade and investment, enterprise development and finance policies, including those with a gender dimension
(c) Increased capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement policies and strategies for sustainable economic growth and rural poverty reduction through agrotechnology transfer and agro-based enterprise development	(c) Percentage of those participating in the activities of the United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery and other ESCAP initiatives indicating that they were better able to formulate or implement policies and strategies for sustainable economic growth and rural poverty reduction through regional cooperation in agrotechnology and agricultural enterprise development
(d) Strengthened capacity to promote national innovative systems and create an enabling environment for technology transfer to address regional development challenges	(d) Increased number of ESCAP member States participating in the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology and other technology transfer mechanisms promoted by ESCAP, including regional networks

Strategy

15.22 The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme would lie with the Trade and Investment Division, with support from the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology and the United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery. The strategic direction of the subprogramme is mainly derived from the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Almaty Programme of

Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, the Shanghai Declaration, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2005/38, on the statute of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, and 2005/37, on the statute of the United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery, and Commission resolution 62/6 on managing globalization through strengthened regional cooperation in trade and investment.

15.23 To meet its objectives, the subprogramme would be implemented through a combination of analytical and policy-oriented research, including capacity-building and promotion of technology transfer, and experience sharing and multi-stakeholder policy dialogues. Common frameworks that advance regional integration in trade, investment and finance, technology transfer and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, including agricultural enterprises, in a manner supportive of the multilateral trade system and other multilateral agreements of relevance would be pursued. The deepening, expansion and strengthening of the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement would form a key pillar of the work, while regional cooperation among research institutions through the Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade and the expansion of the proposed Asia-Pacific forum for efficient trade as important regional cooperative mechanisms for facilitating trade would also be promoted. In the area of finance, emphasis would be placed on promoting regional cooperation and integration mechanisms to facilitate regional financial flows and the mobilization of finance for trade and investment.

15.24 The Commission would collaborate at the regional, subregional and national levels with the agencies of the United Nations system and with other bilateral and multilateral agencies. In particular, partnerships would be strengthened with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Trade Organization in the area of trade; with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO and the World Bank in the areas of investment, technology transfer and enterprise development; and with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank in the area of finance.

Subprogramme 3
Transport

Objective of the Organization: to promote regional cooperation and integration in transport for inclusive and sustainable development in the ESCAP region

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced knowledge and increased capacity of member States to develop and implement effective and sustainable transport policies and programmes, including those targeting the Millennium Development Goals	(a) (i) Increased number of Government policies, programmes, projects and initiatives that reflect ESCAP-promoted principles or recommendations in the areas of transport

		(ii) Increased percentage of delegations participating in ESCAP activities that indicate that they have enhanced their knowledge and capacity to develop and implement effective and sustainable transport policies and programmes
(b) Improved capability of member States and international financial institutions to use the Asian Highway, Trans-Asian Railway and other ESCAP-promoted initiatives for planning international intermodal transport linkages	(b)	(i) Increased number of feasibility studies for investment projects and infrastructure improvements of intermodal connections on the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway
		(ii) Increased number of accessions by ESCAP member States to global, regional and subregional agreements
(c) Increased capacity among ESCAP member States and regional industries to implement measures to improve the efficiency and safety of international transport operations and logistics	(c)	(i) Increased number of initiatives to improve transport safety and identify and remove bottlenecks along transport routes and at selected border crossings
		(ii) Increased number of container block-trains and intermodal transport services scheduled on the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway and along interregional routes

Strategy

15.25 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme would lie with the Transport Division. The strategic direction of the subprogramme would derive mainly from General Assembly resolutions 60/5, on improving global road safety, and 61/212, on the outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation; Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/6, on the Shanghai Declaration; and ESCAP resolutions 60/4 on the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network, 61/11 on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, 62/4 on the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network and 63/9 on the implementation of the Busan Declaration on Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Action Programme for Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific, phase I (2007-2011).

15.26 The subprogramme would support the actions of ESCAP member States to develop balanced, efficient and integrated approaches to economic and social development that aims at an efficient international, integrated, intermodal transport and logistics system that supports the development of coastal areas, hinterlands and landlocked countries by providing physical and electronic access and connectivity.

15.27 During the biennium 2010-2011, the subprogramme would concentrate on further development of the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway networks, including acting as secretariat for the intergovernmental agreements for the

networks, which are deposited with the Secretary-General. The subprogramme would identify investment requirements and priorities, addressing non-physical bottlenecks, including those at border crossings, and would create an institutional environment to encourage the development of inland container depots or dry ports with links to seaports and airports. Strategies to promote the improvement of dry ports as economic growth poles, thus creating jobs and reducing poverty, would also be continued.

Subprogramme 4
Environment and development

Objective of the Organization: to improve the environmental sustainability of economic development and effective management of energy and water resources in the ESCAP region in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened consensus among ESCAP member States on an increased number of issues related to environmentally sustainable economic growth	(a) Number of outcome documents that show agreement among ESCAP member States on issues related to environmentally sustainable economic growth
(b) Improved awareness and understanding among policymakers in planning, finance and other relevant ministries and stakeholders in the ESCAP region on effective policy and programme options for promoting environmentally sustainable economic growth	(b) Percentage of participants in ESCAP activities indicating that they have an improved awareness and understanding of effective policy and programme options
(c) Improved capacity of ESCAP member States to develop policy and programme options, including those with a poverty and gender dimension for promoting environmentally sustainable economic growth	(c) Percentage of participants in ESCAP activities who indicate that their level of competency in developing policies and programmes, including those with a poverty and gender dimension, has increased
(d) Increased national capacity of ESCAP member States in formulating effective policies and strategies on the management and use of energy and water resources	(d) Increased percentage of participants in ESCAP activities who indicate that their level of competency in effective management and use of energy and water resources has increased

Strategy

15.28 The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme would lie with the Environment and Development Division. The strategic direction of the subprogramme is mainly derived from the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and international agreements related to environment and development since 1992, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Shanghai Declaration and

Commission resolution 61/9 on the fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, 2005.

15.29 The subprogramme would focus on using innovative and pragmatic approaches to promote inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth and to support regional cooperation on environmental protection, environmentally sustainable management of energy and water resources, improved access to safe drinking water and the improved environmental performance of major stakeholders. Given the heightened concern about energy security and its strong linkage to and synergies with climate change mitigation, focus would be placed on the promotion of energy security and energy for sustainable development.

15.30 The subprogramme would assist member States of ESCAP to develop and apply inclusive and sustainable policies and programmes, in particular those aimed at attaining Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7, and would promote the wider participation of all stakeholders, including civil society organizations, in regional and national decision-making processes relating to environmentally sustainable economic growth. Furthermore, the subprogramme would seek to supplement the efforts of member States to meet the challenges related to energy security and sustainable development through analysis and promotion of strengthened cooperation on energy matters at the subregional and regional levels. Priority would be accorded to collaboration with other United Nations agencies and international organizations in the development of tools and networks to support the above initiatives.

Subprogramme 5
Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen regional cooperation for the improved management of disasters and associated socio-economic risks and to promote application of information and communications technology for socio-economic development in the ESCAP region

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased sharing of knowledge among ESCAP member States on policy options, strategies and best practices for information and communications technology (ICT) connectivity and for integrating multi-hazard disaster risk reduction into national development	(a) (i) Increased percentage of those participating in ESCAP activities on ICT connectivity and disaster risk reduction who indicate that knowledge-sharing within the region has increased (ii) Increased number of policy practices in multi-hazard disaster risk reduction collected, documented, analysed and disseminated by ESCAP to member States
(b) Strengthened regional cooperative mechanisms in support of ICT connectivity and disaster risk management	(b) (i) Increased number of ESCAP member States taking measures to enhance regional cooperative mechanisms promoted by ESCAP in support of ICT connectivity

	(ii) Increased number of ESCAP member States actively participating in regional cooperative mechanisms for disaster risk management fostered by ESCAP
(c) Improved capabilities of ESCAP member States in the field of multi-hazard assessment, preparedness, early warning and response to disaster risks	(c) Increased percentage of ESCAP member States participating in ESCAP activities that indicate that they are better able to assess, prepare for and respond to disaster risks
(d) Improved institutional capacity of ESCAP member States to apply ICT for socio-economic development	(d) Increased percentage of participants benefiting from the work of the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development and from other ESCAP initiatives, including an increase in the number who indicate that they are better able to apply ICT for socio-economic development

Strategy

15.31 The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme would lie with the Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division. The strategic direction for the subprogramme is mainly derived from the 2005 World Conference on Disaster Reduction, which resulted in the adoption of the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, and from General Assembly resolution 60/252 on the World Summit on the Information Society. Following the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, the Assembly, in its resolution 59/233, called for close cooperation and coordination among Governments, the United Nations system, regional organizations and others in the area of natural disasters and vulnerability. Commission resolution 62/2, containing the Jakarta Declaration on enhancing regional cooperation in infrastructure development, including that related to disaster management, and resolution 62/7 on strengthening regional cooperation and coordination of early warning system arrangements for tsunamis, recast the preceding global mandates as a framework for action in the Asian and Pacific region. In addition, Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/40 on the establishment of the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development and Commission resolution 62/5 on building the information society in Asia and the Pacific, provide the framework for the direction for the subprogramme. The subprogramme would seek to strengthen that framework as the basis for a regional forum on consensus-building for action and an effective mechanism to contribute to the global mandates.

15.32 The subprogramme would improve the capabilities of ESCAP members in this field with the aim of reducing the socio-economic impact of disasters, natural and otherwise, as appropriate. The subprogramme would focus on filling gaps in disaster preparedness, particularly in the promotion of regional multi-hazard early warning systems, by building on the comparative advantage of ESCAP within existing subregional mechanisms for tropical cyclone-related disasters in ongoing efforts for the development of mechanisms on tsunami and multi-hazard early

warning and regional cooperative mechanisms for easy access to and effective use of space-based technical tools. It is a long-term goal of the Secretariat to contribute through the activities under this subprogramme to the Asia-Pacific components of a comprehensive worldwide multi-hazard disaster management and early-warning system that balances technical, cooperative institutional and participatory community approaches to disaster risk reduction.

15.33 The subprogramme would emphasize knowledge generation and knowledge-sharing and strengthen the abilities of decision makers to create more disaster risk resilient societies. It would emphasize disaster awareness and response, including through strengthened risk assessment, planning, prevention, mitigation, preparedness and early warning capabilities in a comprehensive multi-hazard management approach. Special attention would be paid to meeting the special needs of vulnerable groups and contributing to poverty reduction and gender equality. Regional cooperation and capacity-building would also be emphasized to mitigate the effects of disasters on people and infrastructure so that disasters do not divert resources from sustainable development.

15.34 The subprogramme would promote regional cooperation and partnerships for improved information and communications technology connectivity with a focus on policy harmonization, infrastructure development and ICT capacity-building. In order to realize the goal of a people-centred information society in Asia and the Pacific, the expansion of access and further deepening of ICT usage will be promoted, especially among the least developed countries and other countries with special needs. The efforts will be further augmented by ICT capacity-building initiatives conducted by the Asian and Pacific Training Centre. The capacity built among key ICT stakeholders will help optimize the usage of ICT infrastructure and the development of ICT applications for socio-economic development. As a strategy, the subprogramme will foster interdivisional cooperation and collaborate with other relevant intergovernmental organizations and existing regional mechanisms to address ICT connectivity and capacity-building, and provide member States with high-quality analysis and policy options.

15.35 To implement the subprogramme's activities more effectively and to avoid duplication of effort, strategic partnerships would be built with other United Nations entities and national and regional stakeholders, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity and other relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, development banks, regional and subregional institutions, and civil society and private sector organizations.

Subprogramme 6
Social development

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen cooperation in the ESCAP region in order that member States may build more inclusive societies through social and financial policies and measures that promote social protection and development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Effective facilitation of regional reviews to assess progress, address gaps, identify and build consensus on priority areas for action in the implementation of commitments agreed at United Nations intergovernmental processes pertaining to social development, population, ageing, disability, gender equality and health	(a) Increased percentage of participants who indicate that activities organized by ESCAP to review the implementation of global mandates are relevant and useful, and that their agreed outcomes reflect regional concerns and priorities
(b) Enhanced awareness of policy options, strategies and good practices in social policy and protection, including those with a focus on poverty reduction	(b) (i) Increased number of analytical studies on policy options, strategies and good practices produced by ESCAP and made available to member States (ii) Increased demand for ESCAP information on policy, practice, analysis and data products available at the Division's website
(c) Strengthened capacity and increased technical cooperation among ESCAP member States in developing and implementing social policies and financing aimed at building inclusive societies, reducing poverty and promoting gender equality	(c) (i) Increased percentage of participants in activities organized by ESCAP who indicate that the knowledge and policy tools provided are relevant and useful for building inclusive societies, reducing poverty and promoting gender equality (ii) Increased number of gender-responsive technical cooperation initiatives among member States facilitated by ESCAP

Strategy

15.36 The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme would lie with the Social Development Division. The strategic direction of the subprogramme emanates from the commitments agreed upon at relevant United Nations intergovernmental processes, including the World Summit for Social Development, the International Conference on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, and the International Conference on Financing for Development. Regional mandates guiding the direction of the subprogramme include the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women also provides direction for the subprogramme. The work of the subprogramme on social policy relating to population, ageing and social protection issues would also be guided by, respectively, the Plan of Action on Population and Poverty adopted at the Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, the Macao Plan of Action on Ageing for Asia and the Pacific and

General Assembly resolution 62/133 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women.

15.37 The subprogramme is aimed at strengthening capacity and regional cooperation among ESCAP member States in designing, implementing and monitoring social policies and institutional frameworks aimed at achieving inclusive societies and reducing poverty. It would promote research and analysis of key emerging development issues, such as international migration, that have social dimensions and regional ramifications. The subprogramme would employ multipronged approaches, including gender-responsive and rights-based approaches, the facilitation of partnerships with a range of stakeholders, including with non-governmental organizations and civil society, and the promotion of close collaboration and coordination with other United Nations entities to achieve inclusive social development. It would also build multisectoral partnerships with other divisions of ESCAP with a view to promoting economic prosperity, social progress and environmental sustainability in an integrated manner.

Subprogramme 7
Statistics

Objective of the Organization: to increase the use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making and foster the development and dissemination of key demographic, social, economic and environmental statistics in the ESCAP region

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased understanding and capacity to assess key socio-economic trends in the ESCAP region, especially progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, by national official statisticians, decision makers and the public	(a) Percentage of national statisticians and decision makers who indicate that they found ESCAP analytical outputs relevant and useful for monitoring key socio-economic trends and making decisions on related policies
(b) Increased access by decision makers and the public to comparable data on key demographic, social, economic and environmental indicators for the ESCAP region	(b) Increased access to online statistical data provided by ESCAP
(c) Increased capacity of ESCAP member States to produce comparable and gender-disaggregated data in accordance with internationally agreed standards and good practices	(c) Percentage of participants in relevant ESCAP activities who indicate that they were able to apply the knowledge gained in improving the provision of comparable and gender-disaggregated data
(d) Strengthened capacity of national statistical offices in the ESCAP region to produce, disseminate and analyse data in accordance with internationally agreed standards and good practices	(d) Increased percentage of trainees at the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific who indicate that they are better able to take measures to improve the quality of data and services provided by national statistical systems

Strategy

15.38 The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the Statistics Division, with support from the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific. The strategic direction of the subprogramme derives mainly from the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/2, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 60/1, in particular as they relate to the monitoring of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Mandates are also provided by Economic and Social Council resolutions 2005/13 on the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme, 2005/36 on the statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific and 2006/6 on strengthening statistical capacity, and by Commission resolution 62/10 on strengthening statistical capacity in Asia and the Pacific. The objective of the subprogramme would be achieved through a balanced combination of normative, analytical and technical cooperation activities to improve the production and dissemination, by national statistical systems, of key demographic, social, economic and environmental statistics, gender-disaggregated where relevant, including the Millennium Development Goal indicators, and to promote their use by policymakers and the public in the Asian and Pacific region, in accordance with internationally agreed standards and good practices.

15.39 During the biennium 2010-2011, the subprogramme would continue to (a) promote the use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making; (b) support the development of economic, social and environmental statistics in the Asian and Pacific region; and (c) facilitate the implementation of existing and new international standards, including the new economic and social classifications and the revised system of national accounts. In particular, the subprogramme would focus on improving the availability and quality of data for measuring progress, particularly on social inclusion and gender equality. In addition, the subprogramme would further strengthen data dissemination through the issuance of publications and the provision of online databases to countries in the ESCAP region. The subprogramme would also increase its data support to, and collaboration with, other ESCAP subprogrammes in producing analytical outputs of the Secretariat through, inter alia, the provision of a common database, statistical publications and advisory services in statistical and econometric analysis.

15.40 To enhance coherence across the United Nations system and coordination among international agencies, ESCAP would work in close cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations entities, development banks and funds, regional and subregional organizations and other statistical partners and networks. In particular, data collection would be coordinated with other international agencies and regional commissions, in accordance with relevant mandates.

Subprogramme 8
Subregional activities for development

Component 1
Subregional activities for development in the Pacific

Objective of the Organization: to promote inclusive and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on the specific priorities of ESCAP member States in the Pacific

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement economic and social development policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in the Pacific	(a) Increased percentage of participants who indicate that they found ESCAP activities relevant and useful in formulating and implementing policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in the Pacific
(b) Strengthened partnerships and knowledge sharing among member States, civil society and other relevant development partners to address key priority areas in the Pacific to support the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals	(b) (i) Increased number of collaborative initiatives involving member States, civil society or other key development partners from the Pacific facilitated by ESCAP (ii) Increased number of partner institutions from the Pacific participating in knowledge-sharing platforms that are managed by ESCAP

Component 2
Subregional activities for development in East and North-East Asia

Objective of the Organization: to promote inclusive and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on the specific priorities of ESCAP member States in East and North-East Asia

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement economic and social development policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in East and North-East Asia	(a) Increased percentage of participants who indicate that they found ESCAP activities relevant and useful in formulating and implementing policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in East and North-East Asia
(b) Strengthened partnerships and knowledge sharing among member States, civil society and other relevant development partners to address key priority areas in East and North-East Asia to support the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals	(b) (i) Increased number of collaborative initiatives involving member States, civil society or other key development partners from East and North-East Asia facilitated by ESCAP (ii) Increased number of partner institutions from East and North-East Asia participating in knowledge-sharing platforms that are managed by ESCAP

Component 3
Subregional activities for development in North and Central Asia

Objective of the Organization: to promote inclusive and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on the specific priorities of ESCAP member States in North and Central Asia

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement economic and social development policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in North and Central Asia	(a) Increased percentage of participants who indicate that they found ESCAP activities relevant and useful in formulating and implementing policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in North and Central Asia
(b) Strengthened partnerships and knowledge sharing among member States, civil society and other relevant development partners to address key priority areas in North and Central Asia to support the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals	(b) (i) Increased number of collaborative initiatives involving member States, civil society or other key development partners from North and Central Asia facilitated by ESCAP (ii) Increased number of partner institutions from North and Central Asia participating in knowledge-sharing platforms that are managed by ESCAP

Component 4
Subregional activities for development in South and South-West Asia

Objective of the Organization: to promote inclusive and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on the specific priorities of ESCAP member States in South and South-West Asia

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement economic and social development policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in South and South-West Asia	(a) Increased percentage of participants who indicate that they found ESCAP activities relevant and useful in formulating and implementing policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in South and South-West Asia
(b) Strengthened partnerships and knowledge sharing among member States, civil society and other relevant development partners in addressing key priority areas in South and South-West Asia to support the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals	(b) (i) Increased number of collaborative initiatives involving member States and civil society or other key development partners from South and South-West Asia facilitated by ESCAP (ii) Increased number of partner institutions from South and South-West

	Asia participating in knowledge-sharing platforms that are managed by ESCAP

Component 5
Subregional activities for development in South-East Asia

Objective of the Organization: to promote inclusive and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on the specific priorities of ESCAP member States in South-East Asia

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement economic and social development policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in South-East Asia	(a) Increased percentage of participants who indicate that they found ESCAP activities relevant and useful in formulating and implementing policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in South-East Asia
(b) Strengthened partnerships and knowledge sharing among member States, civil society and other relevant development partners in addressing key priority areas in South-East Asia in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals	(b) (i) Increased number of collaborative initiatives involving member States, civil society or other key development partners from South-East Asia facilitated by ESCAP (ii) Increased number of partner institutions from South-East Asia participating in knowledge-sharing platforms that are managed by ESCAP

Strategy

15.41 The overall responsibility for coordinating the work of the subprogramme would lie with the Office of the Executive Secretary, with support for the implementation of activities from the existing ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre and four subregional offices in East and North-East Asia, North and Central Asia, South and South-West Asia and South-East Asia, the establishment of which has been proposed to the General Assembly in the report of the Secretary-General on improving the effective and efficient delivery of mandates of development-related activities and revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 (A/62/708, paras. 323 and 324). This subprogramme is proposed in order to ensure that the specific priority concerns of all five ESCAP subregions are effectively and equitably addressed.

15.42 The mandate and strategic direction of the subprogramme are mainly derived from the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Almaty Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy on the sustainable development of small island developing States.

15.43 Given the vast coverage and diversity of the Asian and Pacific region, the subprogramme would strengthen the Commission's presence and interventions at the subregional level, enabling better targeting and delivery of programmes that address specific key priorities, including poverty reduction and sustainable development, of member States in the respective subregions. The subprogramme would provide more focused and in-depth technical assistance to address key development challenges, including capacity-building activities, through the provision, on request, of advisory services, the organization of training workshops and the implementation of field projects.

15.44 The subprogramme would serve as a catalyst to operationalize the analytical and normative work of ESCAP at the subregional and national levels. Knowledge sharing and networking, including the dissemination of good practices for adaptation, experience sharing and replication, will be emphasized. A central part of the strategy would be to enhance partnerships with other United Nations agencies, as well as other development partners, including civil society, at the subregional and national levels, in order to support the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration (all subprogrammes)
55/279	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes)
57/253	World Summit on Sustainable Development (all subprogrammes)
57/270 A and B	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields (all subprogrammes)
58/201	Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (subprogrammes 2, 3 and 8)
59/250	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (all subprogrammes)
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome (all subprogrammes)
60/188	Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 6)
60/204	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
60/205	Science and technology for development (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3)

60/212	South-South cooperation (all subprogrammes)
60/215	Towards global partnerships (all subprogrammes)
60/228	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes)
61/1	Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes)
61/4	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (all subprogrammes)
61/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization (subprogrammes 2, 3, 4 and 8)
61/16	Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (all subprogrammes)
61/46	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (all subprogrammes)
61/49	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (all subprogrammes)
61/169	The right to development (all subprogrammes)
61/207	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (all subprogrammes)
61/210	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
61/211	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
61/266	Multilingualism (all subprogrammes)
62/187	Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 6)
62/204	Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation (subprogrammes 2, 3 and 8)

62/208	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (all subprogrammes)
62/209	South-South cooperation (all subprogrammes)
62/211	Towards global partnership (all subprogrammes)

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

37 (IV)	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
1895 (LVII)	Change of name of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
1998/46	Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (all subprogrammes)
2000/5	Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000-2009 (subprogrammes 4 and 5)
2002/2	Restructuring the conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (all subprogrammes)
2004/6	Shanghai Declaration (all subprogrammes)
2004/7	Work of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in implementing its technical cooperation projects (all subprogrammes)
2005/305	Promoting coordination and consolidation of the work of the functional commissions (all subprogrammes)
2006/4	Sustained economic growth for social development, including the eradication of poverty and hunger (subprogrammes 1 and 6)
2006/14	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/250 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (all subprogrammes)
2007/2	The role of the United Nations system in providing full and productive employment and decent work for all (all subprogrammes)
2007/29	Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16
2007/30	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 6)

2007/31	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes)
2007/33	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (all subprogrammes)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

56/1	Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000-2009 (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3)
59/3	Regional implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific during the Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012 (subprogrammes 6 and 7)
59/4	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes)
60/1	Shanghai Declaration (all subprogrammes)
60/3	Work of ESCAP in implementing its technical cooperation projects (all subprogrammes)
61/1	Midterm review concerning the functioning of the conference structure of the Commission (all subprogrammes)
61/9	Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (subprogrammes 4 and 5)
61/10	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly of 18 May 2005 (subprogrammes 6 and 7)
62/1	Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the ESCAP region (all subprogrammes)
62/2	Jakarta Declaration on enhancing regional cooperation in infrastructure development, including that related to disaster management (subprogrammes 1, 3, 4 and 5)
62/11	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes)
62/12	Strengthening Pacific island developing countries and territories through regional cooperation (subprogrammes 3, 4 and 5)

63/1	Almaty Declaration: commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (all subprogrammes)
63/3	Review of the conference structure of the Commission (all subprogrammes)
63/4	Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the ESCAP region (all subprogrammes)
63/5	Midterm review of the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (subprogrammes 2 and 3)

Subprogramme 1
Macroeconomic policy and inclusive development

General Assembly resolutions

60/186	International financial system and development
61/157	Human rights and extreme poverty
61/188	External debt crisis and development
61/206	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
61/213	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)
61/214	Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2005/39	Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific
2005/45	Promoting an integrated approach to rural development in developing countries for poverty eradication and sustainable development
2007/36	United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution

61/5	Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific

Subprogramme 2
Trade and investment

General Assembly resolution

61/186 International trade and development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2005/37 Statute of the United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery

2005/38 Statute of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

61/3 Statute of the United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery

61/4 Statute of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

62/6 Managing globalization through strengthened regional cooperation in trade and investment

Subprogramme 3
Transport

General Assembly resolutions

60/5 Improving global road safety

60/252 World Summit on the Information Society

61/212 Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2005/40 Establishment of the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development

2006/46 Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

2007/6 Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

2007/8	Flow of information for the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

60/4	Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network
61/6	Establishment of the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development
61/11	Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries
62/4	Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network
62/5	Building the information society in Asia and the Pacific
63/9	Implementation of the Busan Declaration on Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Action Programme for Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific, phase I (2007-2011)

Subprogramme 4
Environment and development

General Assembly resolutions

59/228	Activities undertaken during the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, preparations for the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources
60/197	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind
60/199	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme
61/195	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
62/189	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Economic and Social Council resolution

2006/49	Outcome of the sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution

63/6 Implementation of intercountry energy cooperation to enhance energy security for sustainable development with a view to widening access to energy services in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Subprogramme 5
Information and communication technology and disaster risk reduction

General Assembly resolutions

59/233 Natural disasters and vulnerability

60/195 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

60/196 Natural disasters and vulnerability

61/110 United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response

61/131 International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

61/132 Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster

61/198 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

61/200 Natural disasters and vulnerability

62/192 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

62/7 Strengthening regional cooperation and coordination of early warning system arrangements for tsunamis through the Multi-Donor Voluntary Trust Fund on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia

63/10 Review of modalities for regional cooperation in natural disaster management, in particular the establishment of an Asian and Pacific centre for information, communication and space technology-enabled disaster management (subprogramme 5)

Subprogramme 6
Social development

General Assembly resolutions

S-26/2 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS

58/142	Women and political participation
58/145	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
59/27	Enhancing capacity-building in global public health
59/149	United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all
59/165	Working towards the elimination of crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour
59/167	Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"
59/248	World Survey on the role of women in development
60/2	Policies and programmes involving youth
60/35	Enhancing capacity-building in public health
60/131	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities
60/133	Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond
60/135	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
60/136	In-depth study on all forms of violence against women
60/138	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas
60/139	Violence against women migrant workers
60/210	Women in development
60/230	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
60/262	Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS
61/106	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
61/140	United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all
61/141	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
61/143	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

61/144	Trafficking in women and girls
61/145	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
61/165	Protection of migrants
61/208	International migration and development
62/133	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women
62/205	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
62/206	Women in development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2003/14	Modalities for the review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002
2003/44	Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women's participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women
2004/10	Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan
2004/11	Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on the role of men and boys in achieving gender equality
2004/12	Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution and in post-conflict peacebuilding
2006/15	Promoting youth employment
2006/16	Comprehensive and integral international convention to protect and promote the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities
2006/18	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development
2007/32	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

58/4	Promoting an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for people with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific region in the twenty-first century

59/1	Regional action in follow-up to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS
59/2	Strengthening social safety in the Asian and Pacific region
60/2	Regional call for action to enhance capacity-building in public health
61/7	Regional cooperation for the protection of vulnerable people through the promotion of economic and social aspects of human security as a follow-up to the Shanghai Declaration
61/8	Mid-point review of the implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific
61/12	Regional call for action to enhance capacity-building in public health
62/8	Implementation of the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade
63/7	International migration and development for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
63/8	Sustainable financing towards achieving universal health-care coverage in Asia and the Pacific

Subprogramme 7
Statistics

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2005/13	2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme
2005/36	Statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
2006/6	Strengthening statistical capacity

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

246 (XLII)	Statistical services in Asia and the Pacific
61/2	Statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
62/10	Strengthening statistical capacity in Asia and the Pacific

Subprogramme 8
Subregional activities for development

General Assembly resolutions

60/194	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
61/48	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum
61/196	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
62/191	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

237 (XL)	The Commission's activities in the Pacific
60/6	Revitalization of the United Nations ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre
60/7	Pacific Urban Agenda
62/9	Regional follow-up to the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States